

## أدرب وأحل المسائل

### التكامل بالأجزاء

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int (x \cos(x+1)) dx$$

$$u = x+1 \quad dv = \cos x \quad du = dx \quad v = \sin x$$

$$\int (x+1) \cos x dx = (x+1) \sin x - \int \sin x dx = (x+1) \sin x + C$$

$$\int x e^{2x} dx$$

$$u = x \quad dv = e^{2x} \quad du = dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$\int x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C$$

$$\int (2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} dx$$

$$u = 2x^2 - 1 \quad dv = e^{-x} \quad du = 4x dx \quad v = -e^{-x}$$

$$\int (2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} dx = -(2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} + \int 4x e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -(2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} - 4 \int x e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -(2x^2 - 1) e^{-x} - 4(-x e^{-x} - e^{-x}) + C = -e^{-x}(2x^2 + 4x + 3) + C$$

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

$$u = \ln x \quad dv = x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$\int x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2} x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C$$

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx$$

$$u = \sin x \quad dv = 2x \cos x \quad du = \cos x dx \quad v = 2x \sin x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\int 5x \cos x \sin x dx = 5(2x \sin x - \sin^2 x) - \int (2x \sin x - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= 10x \sin x - 5 \sin^2 x - 2 \int x \sin x dx + \int \sin^2 x dx$$

$$= 10x \sin x - 5 \sin^2 x - 2(-x \cos x + \sin x) + \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$$

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx$$

$$u = \sec x \quad dv = 6x \tan x \quad du = \sec x \tan x dx \quad v = 3x^2 \sec x - \int \sec x dx$$

$$\int 6x \tan x \sec x dx = 3x^2 \sec x - \int \sec x dx - \int \sec x dx$$

$$= 3x^2 \sec x - 2 \int \sec x dx = 3x^2 \sec x - 2 \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int (7x \sin 2x) dx$$

$$x dx = -x \int x \csc 2x dx \quad u = dx \quad v = -\cot x \quad du = dx \quad dv = \csc 2x dx = \int x \csc 2x \sin 2x | + C | \sin x + \ln |x dx = -x \cot x \sin x + \int \cos x dx = -x \cot x + \int \cot x \cot$$

$$\int (x^3 dx) (8 \ln x)$$

$$x - \int -12x dx = -12x - 2 \ln x \quad dv = x - 3 dx \quad du = 1 x dx \quad v = -12x - 2 \int x - 3 \ln u = \ln x^2 x^2 - 14x - 2 + C = -\ln x + \int 12x - 3 dx = -12x - 2 \ln x - 21x dx = -12x - 2 \ln -14x^2 + C$$

$$\int (9x \tan^2 x^2 \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$x dx du = 4x dx v = 12 \tan^2 x \tan u = 2x^2 dv = \sec^2$$

ملاحظة: لإيجاد  $v$  استخدمنا طريقة التعويض، حيث:  $x dx = dy \sec^2 y = \tan$  ومنه:

$$x \int 2x^2 \sec^2 x = \int y dy = 12y^2 = 12 \tan^2 x \quad y dy \sec^2 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan v = \int \sec^2 x - 1) dx \quad x dx = (\sec^2 x dx u = 2x dv = \tan^2 x) - \int 2x \tan^2 x dx = 2x^2 (12 \tan^2 \tan x - x) - \int 2(\tan x - (2x(\tan x dx = x^2 \tan^2 x \tan x - x \int 2x^2 \sec^2 du = 2 dx v = \tan x x - 2x \tan x - x) dx = x^2 \tan^2 x \cos x + 2x^2 + 2 \int (\sin x - 2x \tan - x) dx = x^2 \tan^2 x | + C | \cos x + x^2 - 2 \ln x - 2x \tan x | - x^2 + C = x^2 \tan^2 | \cos + 2x^2 - 2 \ln$$

$$\int (x-2)^8 - x dx \quad (10)$$

هذه المسألة يمكن حلها بالتعويض، حيث:  $(u = 8 - x$  أو  $u = 8 - x)$

وحلها بالأجزاء كالآتي:

$$u = x - 2 \quad dv = (8 - x) \quad 12 dx \quad du = dx \quad v = -23(8 - x) \quad 32 \int (x - 2)^8 - x dx = (x - 2) x - 23(8 - x) \quad 32 - \int -23(8 - x) \quad 32 dx = -23(x - 2)(8 - x) \quad 32 - 415(8 - x) \quad 52 + C$$

$$\int (2x dx) (11x^3 \cos x)$$

بالأجزاء 3 مرات، لنستخدم طريقة الجدول:

$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة

$x^3$	+	$\cos 2x$
$3x^2$	-	$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$
$6x$	+	$-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x$
$6$	-	$-\frac{1}{8} \sin 2x$
$0$		$\frac{1}{16} \cos 2x$

$$2x + C \int 2x - 38 \cos 2x - 34x \sin 2x + 34x^2 \cos 2x dx = 12x^3 \sin x - 3 \cos f$$

$$\int (x^6 dx) (12f)$$

$$\int 6x^6 - x dx = -x^6 - \int x^6 dx = \int x^6 - x dx u = x dv = 6 - x dx du = dx v = -6 - x \ln \int$$

$$6) 2 + C 6 - 6 - x (\ln 6 dx = -x^6 - x \ln 6 + \int 6 - x \ln \ln$$

$$\int (2x dx) (13e^{-x} \sin f)$$

$$\int 2x dx = -12e^{-x} - \int 2x f e^{-x} \sin 2x dx du = -e^{-x} dx v = -12 \cos u = e^{-x} dv = \sin$$

$$2x dx du = -12e^{-x} dx v = 12 \sin 2x dx u = 12e^{-x} dv = \cos 2x - \int 12e^{-x} \cos$$

$$2x dx f e^{-x} \sin 2x - 14 \int e^{-x} \sin 2x - 14e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -12e^{-x} \cos 2x f e^{-x} \sin$$

$$2x dx 2x) + C 54 \int e^{-x} \sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x dx = -14e^{-x} (\sin 2x dx + 14 \int e^{-x} \sin$$

$$2x) 2x + 2 \cos 2x dx = -15e^{-x} (\sin 2x) + C \int e^{-x} \sin 2x + 2 \cos = -14e^{-x} (\sin$$

$$+ C$$

$$\int (x dx) (14 \sin x \ln \cos f)$$

$$\int x \sin x \ln x dx = \sin x \ln x \int \cos x dx v = \sin x \sin x dx du = \cos x dv = \cos \sin u = \ln$$

$$x + C x - \sin x \ln x dx = \sin - \int \cos$$

$$\int ((1+e^x) dx) (15e^x \ln f)$$

$$\int (1+e^x)(1+e^x) dx = e^x \ln(1+e^x) dv = e^x dx du = e^x (1+e^x) dx v = e^x \int e^x \ln u = \ln$$

$$(1+e^x) - \int (e^x + (1+e^x)) - \int (e^x + (1+e^x)) dx = e^x \ln - \int e^{2x} (1+e^x) dx = e^x \ln$$

$$(1+e^{-x})+C(1+e^x)-e^x-\ln e^{-x}e^{-x+1}dx=e^x \ln$$

أجد قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx (160\pi/2e^x \cos x)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x dx = 12e^x (\sin x) + C \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} 2e^x \cos x + \cos x dx = 12e^x (\sin x \cos x) \int_0^{\pi/2} 2e^x \cos x + \cos x dx = 12e^{\pi/2} - 12e^0 = 12e^{\pi/2} - 12$$

$$\int_1^2 x^2 dx (171e \ln f)$$

$$\int_1^2 x^2 dx = 2x \ln x dv = dx du = 2x dx v = x \int_1^2 1e^2 \ln x dx u = 2 \ln x^2 dx = \int_1^2 1e^2 \ln 1e \ln f 1-2e+2=2e-0-2e+2=2e-2 \ln x | 1e-2x | 1e=2e \ln e - \int_1^2 1e^2 dx = 2x \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 (x e^x) dx (1812 \ln f)$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx + \int_1^2 x dx x + x dx = \int_1^2 12 \ln e^x dx = \int_1^2 (\ln x + \ln(x e^x)) dx = \int_1^2 (\ln 12 \ln f$$

نجد بطريقة  $\int_1^2 x dx 12 \ln f$  الأجزاء:

$$\int_1^2 x | 12 - x | 12 = x | 12 - \int_1^2 12 dx = x \ln x dx = x \ln x dv = dx du = 1 x dx v = x \int_1^2 12 \ln u = \ln (x e^x) dx 2 - 1 \int_1^2 x dx = 12 x^2 | 12 = 42 - 12 = 32 \Rightarrow \int_1^2 12 \ln 1 - 2 + 1 = 2 \ln 2 - \ln 2 \ln 2 + 12^2 - 1 + 32 = 2 \ln = 2 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} 3x dx (19\pi/12\pi/9x \sec^2 f)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} 3x dx = 13x \tan 3x \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 12\pi 9x \sec^2 3x dx du = dx v = 13 \tan u = x dv = \sec^2 3x dx = 3x \cos 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 12\pi 9 13 \sin 3x dx = 13x \tan^2 \pi/9 - \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} 12\pi 9 13 \tan \pi \cos \pi/4 + 19 \ln \pi^3 - \pi^3 6 \tan 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} = \pi^2 7 \tan \cos 3x |_{\pi/12}^{\pi/9} + 19 \ln 13x \tan 12/12 - 19 \ln \pi^4 = \pi^3 27 - \pi^3 6 + 19 \ln \cos 3 - 19 \ln$$

$$\int_1^2 x dx (201e x^4 \ln f)$$

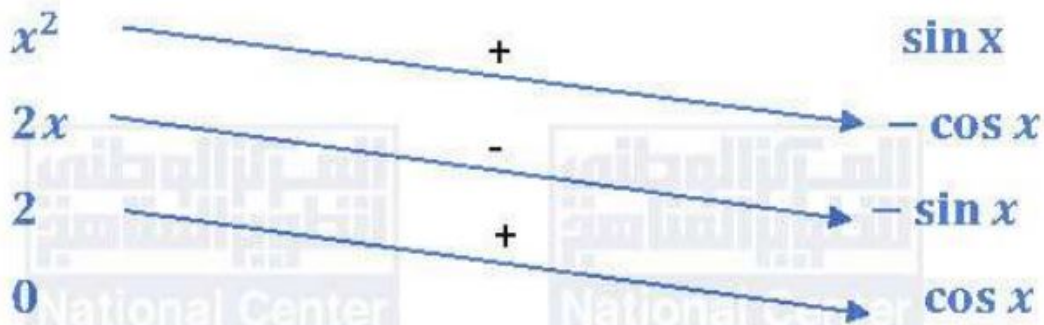
$$\int_1^2 x | 1e - \int_1^2 1e 15x^4 dx x dx = 15x^5 \ln x dv = x^4 dx du = dx x v = 15x^5 \int_1^2 1e x^4 \ln u = \ln x | 1e - 125x^5 | 1e = 15e^5 - 0 - 125e^5 + 125 = 4e^5 + 125 = 15x^5 \ln$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx (210\pi/2x^2 \sin f)$$

نجد  $\int_0^{\pi/2} x dx x^2 \sin f$  باستخدام طريقة الجدول:

$f(x)$  ومشتقاته المتكررة

$g(x)$  وتكاملاته المتكررة



$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (x^2 + 2x + 2) \sin x \, dx = -x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \pi - 2x + 2 \cos x \sin$$

$$\int_0^1 x(e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx \quad (22)$$

$$u = x \, dv = (e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx \quad du = dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - e^{-x}$$

$$\int_0^1 x(e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}xe^{-2x} - xe^{-x} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} - e^{-x}) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2} - e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2} + e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-2} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-1} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 x e^x (1+x)^2 \, dx \quad (23)$$

$$u = x e^x \, dv = (1+x)^2 \, dx \quad du = (x e^x + e^x) \, dx = e^x (x+1) \, dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{3}(1+x)^3$$

$$\int_0^1 x e^x (1+x)^2 \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} x e^x (1+x)^3 - \int_0^1 e^x (x+1) (-\frac{1}{3}(1+x)^3) \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} x e^x (1+x)^3 + \frac{1}{9} \int_0^1 e^x (1+x)^3 \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} e^2 + \frac{1}{9} e = \frac{1}{9} e - \frac{1}{3} e^2$$

$$\int_0^1 x^3 \ln x \, dx \quad (24)$$

$$3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \quad \int_0^1 3x^2 \ln 3 \, dx = x^3 \ln 3 \Big|_0^1 = 3 \ln 3$$

أجد كلاً من التكاملات الآتية:

$$\int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx \quad (25)$$

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x} \quad \int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx = \int x^3 e^y \frac{dy}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 e^y \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \int y e^y \, dy = \frac{1}{2} (y e^y - \int e^y \, dy) = \frac{1}{2} (y e^y - e^y) + C = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$$

(26)  $\int \frac{dx}{x \cos x}$

$$y = \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x dy, x = e^y \int \frac{dx}{x \cos x} = \int \frac{e^y dy}{e^y \cos y} = \int \frac{dy}{\cos y} = \ln |\sec y + \tan y| + C = \ln |\sec(\ln x) + \tan(\ln x)| + C$$

(27)  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 \sin x}$

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x}, x = \sqrt{y} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 \sin x} = \int \frac{\sqrt{y} dy}{y^2 \sin \sqrt{y}} = \int \frac{dy}{y^{3/2} \sin \sqrt{y}}$$

(28)  $\int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin x \cos x}$

$$x = y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = 1 \Rightarrow dx = dy, x = y \int \frac{2x dx}{x \sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{2 dy}{\sin y \cos y} = \int \frac{2 dy}{\sin 2y} = -\ln |\csc 2y + \cot 2y| + C = -\ln |\csc 2x + \cot 2x| + C$$

(29)  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sin x}$

$$x = y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = 1 \Rightarrow dx = dy, x = y \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sin x} = \int \frac{dy}{y \sin y} = \int \frac{dy}{y \sin y} = -\ln |\csc y + \cot y| + C = -\ln |\csc x + \cot x| + C$$

(30)  $\int \frac{x^3 e^{x^2} (x^2 + 1)^2 dx}{x^2}$

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{2x}, x = \sqrt{y} \int \frac{x^3 e^{x^2} (x^2 + 1)^2 dx}{x^2} = \int \frac{\sqrt{y} e^y (y + 1)^2 dy}{2 \sqrt{y}}$$





في كل مما يأتي المشتقة الأولى للاقتران  $(f(x), y=f(x))$ ، ونقطة يمر بها منحنى  $y=f(x)$ .  
أستعمل المعلومات المعطاة لإيجاد قاعدة الاقتران  $(f(x), y=f(x))$ :

$$(x; (0,2) \quad (34) f'(x) = (x+2)\sin$$

$$xf(x) = -(x+2)\cos x dx du = dxv = -\cos x dx u = x+2 dv = \sin f(x) = \int (x+2)\sin x + Cf(0) = -2+0+C2 = -2+0+C \Rightarrow C=4$$

$$f(x) = \int (x+2)\sin x dx = -\cos x + \int \cos x + 4x + \sin x = -(x+2)\cos x$$

$$(f'(x) = 2xe^{-x}; (0,3) \quad (35)$$

$$f(x) = \int 2xe^{-x} dx u = 2x dv = e^{-x} dx du = 2 dx v = -e^{-x} f(x) = -2xe^{-x} + \int 2e^{-x} dx = -2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + Cf(0) = 0 - 2 + C3 = -2 + C \Rightarrow C=5$$

$$f(x) = -2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + 5$$



(36) دورة تدريبية: تقدمت دعاء لدورة

تدريبية متقدمة في الطباعة. إذا كان عدد

الكلمات التي تطبعها دعاء في الدقيقة يزداد

بمعدل:  $N'(t) = (t+6)e^{-0.25t}$ ، حيث  $N(t)$  عدد الكلمات التي تطبعها دعاء في

الدقيقة بعد  $t$  أسبوعاً من التحاقها بالدورة، فأجد  $N(t)$ ، علماً بأن دعاء كانت تطبع 40

كلمة في الدقيقة عند بدء الدورة.

$$N(t) = \int (t+6)e^{-0.25t} dt u = t+6 dv = e^{-0.25t} dt du = dtv = -4e^{-0.25t} N(t)$$

$$= -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} + \int 4e^{-0.25t} dt = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} - 16e^{-0.25t} + CN(0) = -24 - 16 + C40 = -24 - 16 + C \Rightarrow C=80 \Rightarrow N(t) = -4(t+6)e^{-0.25t} - 16e^{-0.25t} + 80$$